



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Measures of inspection and disinfection prescribed by Cuban Government for vessels from certain Mexican ports.

The following has been received by the Bureau from Dr. Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health. The facts were obtained by him during his recent visit to Habana for the purpose of ascertaining what regulations the Cuban authorities were enforcing relative to yellow-fever ports:

The Cuban Government has resident medical inspectors at Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico.

They issue certificates of immunity to passengers who prove that they have had yellow fever or that they have resided ten years in an endemic focus of yellow fever.

They will burn pyrethrum powder in the holds of vessels at the ports of departure.

They place a guard on board of vessels which anchor away from the wharf, to prevent anyone from going ashore except the captain or anyone from going aboard except the laborers.

There is no line of vessels coming from Mexican ports which have Habana as a final port of destination. They are all in transit to somewhere else except the cattle vessels, which go back within twenty-four hours.

All the regulations are based on the mosquito principle, and no attention whatever is paid to fomites on the vessels or at the yellow-fever hospital.

Considering the transient vessels which only touch at Habana, the following are the regulations governing them:

Vessels which have anchored away from the wharf and which have no passengers upon arriving at Habana are not disinfected, but a guard is placed on board until they are ready to proceed to New York, etc.

If such transient vessels carry passengers, those having certificates of immunity are set free at once. Those which have no such certificates are detained at Tricornia. Their detention begins from the day of departure.

Transient vessels which have come to the wharf at the Mexican ports or have had communication with any other suspected or infected craft are considered infected. If they have no passengers, they are not disinfected, but a guard is placed on board until she leaves for New

York, etc. If they have passengers, the immunes are set free. The nonimmunes are detained at Triscornia for five days, the detention beginning from the day of arrival at Habana.

When a transient vessel arrives at Habana with a case of yellow fever on board, the case is taken directly to Las Animas Hospital. The immune passengers are set free; the nonimmunes are taken to Triscornia station for five days; the vessel is disinfected for mosquitoes with formalin or sulphur; a guard is placed on board until the vessel is ready to go to New York, etc.

Should a staying noninfected vessel come to Habana, the passengers are treated as above; the crew are kept aboard; the vessel is disinfected. She is not detained if five days in transit, but is detained if less than five days. A guard is placed on board.

Should a staying infected vessel come to Habana, the immunes are set free; the nonimmunes are sent to Triscornia; the case is sent to Las Animas direct; the crew is kept five days on board; the vessel is disinfected; she is detained five days in the bay from the completion of the disinfection. In short, immunes are never detained under any circumstances, even those coming on actually infected vessels.

Nonimmunes from all kinds of vessels are sent to the detention station of Triscornia, where they are detained five days, except those who have come on a vessel which has anchored in the harbor at the port of departure.

When a case of yellow fever is found on board it is sent direct to Las Animas Hospital.

No transient vessel is disinfected unless it has had a case of yellow fever on board.

Triscornia is an observation station across the bay, to which are sent nonimmune passengers from vessels from infected ports. Immigrants are sent there until they find employment in the city or on the island.

Mariel is a quarantine-detention station situated on the coast about 20 miles from Habana. All passengers are sent there from vessels arriving with a case of smallpox or contagious disease other than yellow fever.

The United States Public Health Service requires that all baggage for Florida be sent to the wharf several hours before the departure of the vessel, that it may be inspected by the resident surgeon, Dr. Trotter. A notice in the Habana Post informs passengers of this requirement. All baggage which he thinks requires disinfection is disinfected by him in the steam chamber.